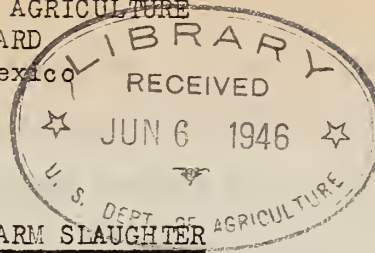


Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



FARM WAR NEWS



NO. 93

WFA REMOVES RESTRICTIONS ON FARM SLAUGHTER

All restrictions on the farm slaughter of livestock and the delivery of meat have been removed by the War Food Administration, C. V. Hemphill, chairman of the State AAA Committee, said today.

"The new WFA amendment, which revokes the slaughter permit requirement, is designed to facilitate the movement of livestock into consumer channels," Mr. Hemphill said.

OPA regulations are not affected by the order.

MORE BEEF FROM A SMALLER HERD

A La Plata ranchman, John Harris, will tell you that it's not the number of cattle you have, but the amount of beef they produce that counts.

A close check of his records proved that Mr. Harris, a cooperator of the San Juan Soil Conservation District, had actually increased his gross shipments of stock after cutting the size of his herd by one-third.

The average weight of his weaners had climbed from 375 pounds in 1937 and 1938 to more than 425 pounds in 1943.

Mr. Harris attributes the increased weight to the fact that he has been culling out excess stock to fit his forage supply and has maintained rotation grazing and other range management practices.

FOOD IS A MAJOR PROBLEM

Saying that some people have gained the wrong impression from the temporary removal of point-rationing from some commodities, War Food Administrator Marvin Jones warns that "Food is and will remain a problem throughout the war."

EXCESS EGGS WILL GO INTO LIVESTOCK FEED

In order to maintain price supports, the War Food Administration is converting a limited number of eggs to animal feed, E. E. Anderson, poultry specialist of the

New Mexico Extension Service, announced today.

In announcing the necessity for the program, the WFA emphasized that it would operate only to a limited extent. The temporary conversion of some eggs to animal feed was made necessary by the fact that WFA egg purchases to support producer prices had reached such volume that cold storage space could not be found.

"One answer would be to lower the price of eggs," Mr. Anderson said, "but Judge Jones feels that the government has made a pledge to farmers to support prices, and he intends to carry out that pledge."

Only eggs that would otherwise be lost will be converted into livestock feed.

DATE FOR REDEEMING COTTON LOANS EXTENDED

The Commodity Credit Corporation will allow producers until August 15, 1944, to repay outstanding loans and redeem cotton pledged under the 1942 loan program, according to _____ chairman of the _____ County ACA Committee.

All of the 1942 cotton not redeemed by August 15 will be placed in a pool and sold in an orderly manner.

On final liquidation of all cotton in the pool, the net proceeds will be prorated among producers, Mr. _____ said. No payment will be made to the producers at the time the cotton is placed in the pool, and after August 15 individual producers will not be entitled to order the sale of the particular cotton which they placed in the pool.

The War Food Administration is also permitting producers to repay their 1943 loans or to sell their equity in the cotton after July 31, 1944, in the same manner as prior to the maturity date of the notes. The loans will be extended for an indefinite period, subject to call by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

IT CAN GET WORSE

While the danger of fires increases daily in the national forests in southern New Mexico, the Forest Service announced this week that 39 forest fires, burning 150 acres, have already occurred in New Mexico this year.

"Over 40 percent of the fires were caused by well-intentioned but careless

people who wouldn't start a forest fire under any circumstances," George Kimball, chief of operations in the Regional Forest Office, said today. "Nevertheless they did start fires, sometimes good big ones."

SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAM GOES OVER

Approximately \$165,000 of the \$288,000 allotted New Mexico under the WFA Office of Distribution's school-lunch program will have been spent by July 1.

And, according to Robert D. Coppock, state program assistant, every dime spent by participating schools found its way into the pockets of New Mexico farmers and merchants.

Bernalillo County leads the state both in WFA funds used to buy food and milk and in the number of schools participating. Approximately \$10,000 will have been spent with local farmers and merchants by the 22 schools. Other counties ranking high in the school-lunch program include Santa Fe, Rio Arriba, Lincoln, Mora, Curry, Colfax, Taos, Union, and Roosevelt.

A hundred and forty schools in 30 New Mexico counties participated in the program this year. Fourteen thousand school children have shared in its benefits.

CRAWLER TRACTORS ARE I-A IN THE DRAFT

The War Production Board has launched a vigorous program for placing idle used crawler tractors in essential work through voluntary private sale or rental, government purchase and sale, and--if necessary--through requisitioning.

PORKER PROBLEMS OFFER MARKETING LESSON

Difficulties encountered in getting a record production of hogs through the markets offer an object lesson in the orderly marketing of livestock.

Hogs have continued to come to market faster than packers have taken them. Terminal markets have resorted to embargoes, booking systems, permit plans, and just plain pleading to cut down the flow until the hogs in the pens could be moved out of the way. The situation has improved recently, but there are still plenty of hogs to market before the 1943 pig crop is cleaned up.

Cattle producers can help reduce the possibility of serious market gluts

during the normal marketing peaks by marketing animals as they are ready.

BUY THROUGH REGULAR TRADE CHANNELS

Because of reduced feeding requirements, there are still good supplies of protein meal in regular trade channels.

The total amount of protein meal to be processed in June, however, will be only about half as large as the amount processed during the winter months. This naturally means that the 20 per cent set-aside of oilseed meal available for directed distribution by WFA will be reduced.

WHEAT HANDLING DEDUCTIONS FOR 1944

Changes in wheat handling charges, announced this week by the Office of Price Administration, specify that deductions from maximum prices will vary according to the different methods of sale and delivery. Provision will also be made for differences in cost to producers who do not follow normal procedures of hauling wheat into local elevators for marketing.

One of the changes permits the producer to receive two cents per bushel when he loads the car and sells it to a local buyer; another permits the producer to receive the full three-cent handling charge when he loads and ships the car to the buyer.

The types of delivery covered and the deduction in each case are as follows:

- 1) if delivered to the purchaser at the farm where grown, the formula price at such point less $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel; 2) if delivered to an elevator or warehouse at an interior point, the formula price at that point less 3 cents per bushel; 3) if delivered to the purchaser loaded aboard a rail car at the point of loading the formula price at such point of loading less 1 cent per bushel; 4) if delivered to the purchaser loaded aboard a rail car after movement by rail, the formula price at the interior rail point of loading plus the cost of transportation from the point of loading to the point of delivery to the purchaser; 5) if delivered to the purchaser at any other point, the formula price at the nearest interior rail loading point less $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel plus the transportation cost actually incurred from the farm to destination.